

## ANNEX D INCREASED READINESS

### I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

- A. The threat of a natural disaster may occur at any time. If the warning of an impending disaster is received in time, it is the responsibility of state and local governments to take action necessary to reduce the effects of the anticipated disaster. The condition of instant readiness must, therefore, prevail.
- B. In all probability, some period of warning time will exist before a weapon of mass destruction is exploded. This warning period could consist of a number of days, but could be as little as a few hours or less. It is the responsibility of state and local government to make use of this warning period and take the necessary steps to reduce the loss of lives and property.

### II. MISSION

To provide timely guidance to state and local agencies as to what level of readiness their organization should be conducting operations on based upon information supplied to KyEM by the Department Of Homeland Security (DHS), the National Weather Service, or other federal, state and local agencies.

### III. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. KyEM is responsible for informing state and local agencies as to which condition of readiness they should be, depending upon the perceived threat.
- B. The National Weather Service predicts weather conditions and originates severe weather warnings that are disseminated to selected state, local and private agencies. Severe weather warnings and impending disasters may originate with other agencies. Local governmental officials will be informed of the protective measures that should be taken through KyEM channels.
- C. The Department of Defense and the DHS will disseminate an attack warning to the states by NAWAS and to the citizens by the Emergency Alert System. Local governments will be informed of appropriate readiness measures to take by KyEM. KyEM will advise local government of steps to take based upon the designated Increased Readiness Level.

### IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Responsible officials at all levels should make long range plans as deemed appropriate and feasible. Considering the rapidity of most natural disasters, preparations may equate with instant readiness.
- B. Upon announcement that a natural, manmade, technological disaster, act of terrorism, or nuclear/conventional war is threatening, state agencies and local governments will take planned measures to accomplish increased readiness

postures.

- C. Sequence of actions, to be taken when time permits, are set forth in Appendices D-1 to D-4. In the event time does not permit such orderly actions, responsible officials must exercise judgment in the selection and implementation of essential actions.
- D. All emergency operations will be conducted in conformity with State and local EOPs and Standard Operating Procedures.

V. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

- A. Administrative support will be provided by appropriate state and local agencies.

VI. APPENDICES

D-1 Tornado Emergency Actions

D-2 Flood Emergency Actions

D-3 Earthquake Emergency Actions

D-4 Mass Destruction/Conventional War

D-5 War Increased Readiness Levels

APPENDIX D-1  
TORNADO EMERGENCY ACTIONS

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. In the event the National Weather Service issues an advisory bulletin of a severe thunderstorm watch or a tornado watch for the area, take the following actions.

1. Activate local Emergency Operations Centers to the extent required.
2. Ensure that appropriate information and instructions based on the latest weather service warnings are broadcast by radio and TV stations.
3. Alert spotters and implement tornado watch system for the area.
4. Instruct local spotters to report:

a. Type of condition:

- 1) Tornado,
- 2) Severe Thunderstorm/Lightning,
- 3) Funnel Cloud,
- 4) Damaging Wind,
- 5) Damaging Hail,
- 6) Extremely Heavy Rain, and/or
- 7) Flooding.

b. Place or area affected by the severe weather condition.

c. Time observed.

d. Direction of movement (west to east, etc.).

NOTE: A tornado WATCH usually covers a very large area, including many cities and counties. Therefore, the local government should relay reports into the statewide system to assist other communities who may also be in the path of impending danger.

B. After receiving a report of impending danger, especially a Tornado Warning, take the following actions.

1. Direct sounding of local public warning systems with immediate follow-up by radio and TV broadcasts.
2. Keep the public advised of governmental actions being taken by local Emergency Operations Centers.
3. Rescue squads will conduct search and rescue operations for victims. Victims may require careful handling and washing before moving to hospitals. Care should be used to prevent debris collapsing during rescue operations.
4. Provide continuing advice to storm victims on where to go to obtain assistance, housing, food, medical assistance, etc.
5. Close out emergency operations and notify the Emergency Operations Center.
6. Initiate recovery operations, if needed.
7. Submit reports as required

## APPENDIX D-2 FLOOD EMERGENCY ACTIONS

### I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. If a Flood Warning or Flood Watch is received from the National Weather Service, KyEM will forward this information to the Local 24 Hour Warning Centers in the potential flooding area. The State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) should be activated when such notifications are received and the following actions taken.

1. Place into effect the appropriate emergency plans and procedures.
2. Advise the public of steps and actions to be taken to safeguard their lives and property.
3. Mobilize all emergency services.
  - a. Notify all personnel of the general situation and to report to their emergency assignments.
  - b. Remind state agencies in flood plains to prepare to evacuate their offices, if necessary.
4. Notify all agencies, facilities and volunteer groups on the flood warning lists.
5. Put the appropriate emergency plan(s) in operation, depending on what area may be flooded if the water continues to rise. Plans should include such information as the following: height of water at normal stage; at what height flooding will occur; areas that may be (or will be) affected by the rising flood waters; areas to be ordered evacuated; shelter locations for evacuees; feeding and other requirements for taking care of evacuees.
6. Place into effect a traffic control plan to expedite movement from areas ordered evacuated. The plan should include designation of entrance routes for emergency services, mutual aid, exit routes for evacuation of citizens, etc.
7. Insure patrols are set up in the evacuated areas for protection of property and prevention of fires. These patrols can utilize mutual aid, military assistance, etc., as available.
8. Conduct rescue operations of persons impacted by floodwaters. A major problem is the rescue of citizens stranded in their homes in the flooded areas, as well as, trapped motorists. The most practical solution is to use boats, helicopters, and specially equipped vehicles.
9. Inform the public to make electrical, gas and water inspections, prior to flooding, as necessary to prevent accidents. (LP and bulk fuel tanks should

- be anchored or kept full to prevent floating and becoming a hazard).
10. Maintain current situation reports from the field to the State EOC. These are the basis for media releases to the public to minimize public alarm, to keep the area clear, and to assist as required.
  11. Assist in restoring the flood area to a safe condition, including the inspection of flooded area and structures to lessen the probability of additional hazards, accidents and fires. This period of operations is critical since the emergency services personnel are usually fatigued from long-term involvement in such activities as sandbagging, pumping, and shoring unsafe structures. Priority operations include the following.
    - a. Clear major streets and roads of mud and debris first and the other streets and roads as rapidly as possible.
    - b. When structures permit, pump water out of basements and lower floors of essential facilities.
    - c. Limit accumulation of food type garbage as first priority, followed by general trash collection.
    - d. Initiate health and sanitation inspections of the area.
  12. Close out emergency operations when the flood area is considered safe; and submit reports as required.
  13. Remember that a large-scale flood can create the need for long periods of repair and restoration. This may necessitate manpower, equipment, materials and supplies at the scene of restoration long after the closing of the local Emergency Operations Center. The following safety, health and welfare measures for the general public should be explained by local officials via radio, television and newspapers.
    - a. Safety measures to be taken after the flood.
    - b. Where to go to obtain necessary first aid and medical care in the area.
    - c. Where to go to obtain necessary assistance such as emergency housing, clothing and food, as well as, measures citizens can take to help themselves.
    - d. Measures citizens can take to help their community recover from the flood.

## APPENDIX D-3 EARTHQUAKE EMERGENCY ACTIONS

### I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Upon receipt of a report that an earthquake is occurring, or has occurred in the vicinity, the following actions should be taken.

1. Activate local and state Emergency Operations Centers.
2. Assess the situation and initiate reporting to assist in damage assessment. This should include private industry, business and utilities in the area. Utility damages are particularly important.
3. Evaluate the Commonwealth's overall situation. Compare reports from the incident areas by KyEM, local emergency management, police, fire and public works personnel in charge of operations with other damage and situation reports to obtain a jurisdiction wide assessment. This assessment should produce more effective decisions on what is needed, where and when.
4. Keep in communication with incident areas to determine priorities for handling rescue, casualties, firefighting, spillage of chemicals, health hazards, sewage line breakages, flooding, electric outages, need for shelter, and other immediate operational requirements.
5. Designate field operations chiefs as required.
6. If necessary, implement mutual aid in accordance with agreements.
7. If the disaster exceeds the state's capability, request federal assistance.
8. Allow no one in the disaster area unless authorized by local authorities. Reroute traffic as required, keeping the public informed through news media releases.
9. Maintain current situation reporting from the field to the Emergency Operations Center. Provide information for periodic and flash releases to the public when necessary to minimize public alarm; to keep the operations area clear of unnecessary traffic; and to assist emergency services personnel.
10. Under the direction of the senior public works engineer, initiate inspection of public and private buildings and other structures for hazards and structural damage. This may necessitate early condemnation, evacuation, demolition, or other safety measures.
11. When conditions permit, close out emergency operations; notify the Emergency Operations Center; and submit final reports as required.

APPENDIX D-4  
MASS DESTRUCTION/CONVENTIONAL WAR

I. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Upon the receipt of a message by KyEM from DHS that the international situation has deteriorated to the point that the President has determined that a direct attack on the United States is possible, the following actions will take place.

1. State Level

- a. Activate the Kentucky Emergency Operations Center if not already activated and put all emergency personnel on standby.
- b. Notify state and county officials that the Mass Destruction/Conventional War Annex of the Kentucky Emergency Operations Plan may be activated, and brief the officials on their responsibilities.
- c. Ensure that the appropriate information and instructions based on the Mass Destruction/Conventional War Annex of this plan is made available to the public.
- d. Undertake positive individual identification of essential workers.
- e. Mobilize all agencies.
  - 1) Notify all emergency services personnel of the general situation and alert them to the possibility of reporting to their emergency assignments.
  - 2) Remind appropriate emergency services personnel to position equipment, fuel and essential supplies outside the anticipated blast area for utilization after the attack.
  - 3) Check auxiliary generators and other power and lighting equipment.
  - 4) Place reserve EOC supplies and equipment where they can be obtained if needed.
  - 5) State agencies prepare to relocate in case of attack against their present location.
- f. Notify all agencies, facilities and volunteer groups on the attack warning lists.
- g. Maintain in the EOC an accurate log of reports from the field. These reports will be the basis on which state and federal agencies will base their allocation of resources.



- h. Reports will be made in accordance with Annex U.
- i. Provide news media releases to the public on actions they should take.

## 2. County

- a. Activate the Emergency Operations Center and put emergency personnel on standby.
  - b. Notify county and city officials that the Mass Destruction/Conventional War Annex has been activated and brief them on their responsibilities.
  - c. Ensure that the appropriate information and instructions are made available to the public.
  - d. Undertake positive individual identification of essential workers.
  - e. Mobilize all emergency service personnel (police, public works, fire, health, EMS, etc).
    - 1) Notify all personnel of the general situation and alert them to the possibility of reporting to their emergency assignments.
    - 2) Remind appropriate emergency service personnel to position equipment, fuel and essential supplies outside the anticipated blast area for utilization after the attack.
    - 3) Check auxiliary generators and other power and lighting equipment. Place reserve EOC supplies and equipment where they can be obtained quickly if required.
  - f. Notify all agencies, facilities and volunteer groups on the attack warning lists.
  - g. Maintain flow of current situation reports from the county to the state Emergency Operations Center in Frankfort in accordance with Annex U.
- B. Upon receipt of a message via NAWAS Warning Point or EAS station that an attack is imminent, the following actions should take place in all counties and at the state level.
- 1. Sound the attack warning.
  - 2. Place the EOC on full operating schedule if not already.
  - 3. Broadcast using the Emergency Alert System, cable and broadcast television.

4. Following the attack, assess the situation.
  5. Report the local situation as soon as possible to KyEM as set forth in Annex U.
- C. Upon the receipt of a message via NAWAS Warning Point that the attack is over, the following actions will take place.
1. State
    - a. Commence Recovery Phase, but be prepared to go to Increased Readiness or Attack Period.
    - b. Carry out life saving and damage limiting operations.
    - c. Take necessary actions to bring about economic recovery.
    - d. Coordinate cleanup operations.
  2. County
    - a. Commence Recovery Phase, but be prepared to go to Increased Readiness or Attack Period.
    - b. Conduct life saving and damage limiting operations.
    - c. Take necessary actions to bring about economic recovery.
    - d. Commence cleanup operations and prepare to receive evacuees back home when so ordered.

APPENDIX D-5  
WAR INCREASED READINESS LEVELS

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

- A. The Commonwealth's Emergency Operations Plan utilizes a system of Increased Readiness Levels. The estimated probability of attack will determine the degree of preparation for each level. This Appendix explains the various levels and prescribes the readiness actions that are to be taken by government.

1. First Level (Preparedness Phase)

Emergency planning normally carried on by governments in conjunction with their day-to-day operations. No notification will be made of this level.

2. Second Level (Preparedness Phase)

Same as level one, except that intelligence reports indicate the desirability of a stepped-up review of requirements and the notification of key officials. Notification of activation and cancellation will be made by KyEM to other state agencies and local governments.

3. Third Level (Preparedness Phase)

A potential enemy has created a situation that has increased tension and may eventually lead to war. Notifications to other state agencies and local governments.

4. Fourth Level (Preparedness Phase)

The overall situation is deteriorating and advanced preparations by a potential enemy indicate that an attack on the United States, or an ally, may come in a relatively short time unless the trend is reversed. Notifications of this level will be made by KyEM to other state agencies and local governments.

5. Relocation (Response Phase)

A potential enemy has completed advanced preparations for an attack and has issued an ultimatum to the United States or an ally, the response to which could initiate a state of war. Notifications of this level will be made by KyEM to other state agencies and local governments.

6. Attack Warning (Response Phase)

A potential enemy has actually directed an attack against the United States. THIS LEVEL OR ANY OF THE PRECEDING LEVELS MAY BE ESTABLISHED WITHOUT PRIOR ANNOUNCEMENT OF A LESS SERIOUS

LEVEL.

7. Recovery/(Recovery Phase)

- a. If an attack has taken place, operations will be undertaken to save lives, minimize damage and restructure the economy.
- b. If an attack has not taken place and international tension has been lowered, there will be a return to pre-attack conditions.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Each service coordinator will ensure that his/her organization's state of preparedness corresponds to the following upon activation.

1. First Level (Preparedness Phase)

Continue normal day-to-day operations toward developing a better trained and stronger disaster preparedness program. This level is not announced unless it succeeds a previously announced step.

2. Second Level (Preparedness Phase)

Review requirements; step up preparedness operations and training, and alert key officials.

3. Third Level (Preparedness Phase)

- a. Complete all preparedness actions not yet completed.
- b. All state/county/city agencies responsible for emergency functions review plans and operating procedures.
- c. KyEM and county EM offices maintain 24-hour watch in offices or activate Emergency Operations Centers, a minimum of one staff member should be present at all times.
- d. KyEM and county EM Directors will advise members of their organization of the situation and take the following steps.
  - 1) Fill all vacant positions in the organizations.
  - 2) Test alerting procedures.
  - 3) Check warning devices.
  - 4) Prepare to evacuate risk areas.

5) Conduct training as required and as conditions permit.

4. Fourth Level (Preparedness Phase)

- a. Complete all actions not yet completed.
- b. KyEM and county/city EM and emergency services having emergency missions recall all available personnel connected with such responsibilities.
- c. Maintain a 24-hour watch in offices or Emergency Operations Centers with a minimum of one staff member present at all times.
- d. Counties make provisions to evacuate, upgrade shelters, and check and upgrade shelter stocks.
- e. KyEM and county EM Directors assemble staff and review assigned duties.
- f. KyEM and county EM Directors advise farmers to provide safeguards for livestock and crops.

5. Pre-Attack (Response Phase)

- a. Complete all preparedness actions not yet completed.
- b. State/county/city departments and agencies having a response mission initiate 24 hour staffing operations.
- c. County EM Directors assure that necessary public information is provided to the citizens.

6. Attack Warning (Response Phase)

Immediately upon the receipt of this alert, all echelons of the county EM organization will sound the attack warning signal on all public warning devices. The attack warning shall be a 3 to 5 minute wailing tone on sirens or a series of short blasts on horns or other devices, repeated as deemed necessary. All protective actions possible will be taken.

7. Post Attack (Recovery Phase)

If an attack has taken place, conduct life saving and damage limiting operations. Take necessary actions to restore the economy. If the conflict has been resolved peacefully, prepare for resumption of normal duties.